ASSEMBLY, No. 616

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

220th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2022 SESSION

Sponsored by:

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SYNOPSIS

Reauthorizes use of regional contribution agreements.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel.



AN ACT concerning regional contribution agreements and amending P.L.1985, c.222.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

- 1. Section 2 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-302) is amended to read as follows:
 - 2. The Legislature finds that:
- a. The New Jersey Supreme Court, through its rulings in South Burlington County NAACP v. Mount Laurel, 67 N.J. 151 (1975) and South Burlington County NAACP v. Mount Laurel, 92 N.J. 158 (1983), has determined that every municipality in a growth area has a constitutional obligation to provide through its land use regulations a realistic opportunity for a fair share of its region's present and prospective needs for housing for low and moderate income families.
- b. In the second Mount Laurel ruling, the Supreme Court stated that the determination of the methods for satisfying this constitutional obligation "is better left to the Legislature," that the court has "always preferred legislative to judicial action in their field," and that the judicial role in upholding the Mount Laurel doctrine "could decrease as a result of legislative and executive action."
- c. The interest of all citizens, including low and moderate income families in need of affordable housing, and the needs of the workforce, would be best served by a comprehensive planning and implementation response to this constitutional obligation.
- d. There are a number of essential ingredients to a comprehensive planning and implementation response, including the establishment of reasonable fair share housing guidelines and standards, the initial determination of fair share by officials at the municipal level and the preparation of a municipal housing element, State review of the local fair share study and housing element, and continuous State funding for low and moderate income housing to replace the federal housing subsidy programs which have been almost completely eliminated.
- e. The State can maximize the number of low and moderate income units provided in New Jersey by allowing its municipalities to adopt appropriate phasing schedules for meeting their fair share, so long as the municipalities permit a timely achievement of an appropriate fair share of the regional need for low and moderate income housing as required by the Mt. Laurel I and II opinions and other relevant court decisions.

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

- The State can also maximize the number of low and moderate income units by creating new affordable housing and by rehabilitating existing, but substandard, housing in the State. Because the Legislature has determined, pursuant to P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.), that it is no longer appropriate or in harmony with the Mount Laurel doctrine to permit the transfer of the fair share obligations among municipalities within a housing region, it is necessary and appropriate to create a new program to create new affordable housing and to foster the rehabilitation of existing, but substandard, housing.
 - g. Since the urban areas are vitally important to the State, construction, conversion and rehabilitation of housing in our urban centers should be encouraged. However, the provision of housing in urban areas must be balanced with the need to provide housing throughout the State for the free mobility of citizens.
 - h. The Supreme Court of New Jersey in its Mount Laurel decisions demands that municipal land use regulations affirmatively afford a reasonable opportunity for a variety and choice of housing including low and moderate cost housing, to meet the needs of people desiring to live there. While provision for the actual construction of that housing by municipalities is not required, they are encouraged but not mandated to expend their own resources to help provide low and moderate income housing.
 - i. Certain amendments to the enabling act of the Council on Affordable Housing are necessary to provide guidance to the council to ensure consistency with the legislative intent, while at the same time clarifying the limitations of the council in its rulemaking. Although the court has remarked in several decisions that the Legislature has granted the council considerable deference in its rulemaking, the Legislature retains its power and obligation to clarify and amend the enabling act from which the council derives its rulemaking power, from time to time, in order to better guide the council.
 - j. The Legislature finds that the use of regional contribution agreements, which permits municipalities to transfer a certain portion of their fair share housing obligation outside of the municipal borders, should no longer be utilized as a mechanism for the creation of affordable housing by the council. (Deleted by amendment, P.L. , c.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)

41 (cf: P.L.2008, c.46, s.4)

- 43 2. Section 11 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-311) is amended 44 to read as follows:
- 11. a. In adopting its housing element, the municipality may provide for its fair share of low and moderate income housing by means of any technique or combination of techniques which provide a realistic opportunity for the provision of the fair share. The

- 1 housing element shall contain an analysis demonstrating that it will
- 2 provide such a realistic opportunity, and the municipality shall
- 3 establish that its land use and other relevant ordinances have been
- 4 revised to incorporate the provisions for low and moderate income
- 5 housing. In preparing the housing element, the municipality shall
- 6 consider the following techniques for providing low and moderate
- 7 income housing within the municipality, as well as such other
- 8 techniques as may be published by the council or proposed by the
- 9 municipality:

- (1) Rezoning for densities necessary to assure the economic viability of any inclusionary developments, either through mandatory set-asides or density bonuses, as may be necessary to meet all or part of the municipality's fair share in accordance with the regulations of the council and the provisions of subsection h. of this section;
- (2) Determination of the total residential zoning necessary to assure that the municipality's fair share is achieved;
- (3) Determination of measures that the municipality will take to assure that low and moderate income units remain affordable to low and moderate income households for an appropriate period of not less than six years;
- (4) A plan for infrastructure expansion and rehabilitation if necessary to assure the achievement of the municipality's fair share of low and moderate income housing;
- (5) Donation or use of municipally owned land or land condemned by the municipality for purposes of providing low and moderate income housing;
- (6) Tax abatements for purposes of providing low and moderate income housing;
- (7) Utilization of funds obtained from any State or federal subsidy toward the construction of low and moderate income housing;
- (8) Utilization of municipally generated funds toward the construction of low and moderate income housing; and
- (9) The purchase of privately owned real property used for residential purposes at the value of all liens secured by the property, excluding any tax liens, notwithstanding that the total amount of debt secured by liens exceeds the appraised value of the property, pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Community Affairs pursuant to subsection b. of section 41 of P.L.2000, c.126 (C.52:27D-311.2).
- b. The municipality may provide for a phasing schedule for the achievement of its fair share of low and moderate income housing.
 - c. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.2008, c.46)
- d. Nothing in P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) shall require a municipality to raise or expend municipal revenues in order to provide low and moderate income housing.

- e. When a municipality's housing element includes the provision of rental housing units in a community residence for the developmentally disabled, as defined in section 2 of P.L.1977, c.448 (C.30:11B-2), which will be affordable to persons of low and moderate income, and for which adequate measures to retain such affordability pursuant to paragraph (3) of subsection a. of this section are included in the housing element, those housing units shall be fully credited as permitted under the rules of the council towards the fulfillment of the municipality's fair share of low and moderate income housing.
 - f. It having been determined by the Legislature that the provision of housing under P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) is a public purpose, a municipality or municipalities may utilize public monies to make donations, grants or loans of public funds for the rehabilitation of deficient housing units and the provision of new or substantially rehabilitated housing for low and moderate income persons, providing that any private advantage is incidental.
 - g. A municipality which has received substantive certification from the council, and which has actually effected the construction of the affordable housing units it is obligated to provide, may amend its affordable housing element or zoning ordinances without the approval of the council.
 - h. Whenever affordable housing units are proposed to be provided through an inclusionary development, a municipality shall provide, through its zoning powers, incentives to the developer, which shall include increased densities and reduced costs, in accordance with the regulations of the council and this subsection.
 - i. The council, upon the application of a municipality and a developer, may approve reduced affordable housing set-asides or increased densities to ensure the economic feasibility of an inclusionary development.
- A municipality may enter into an agreement with a developer or residential development owner to provide a preference for affordable housing to low to moderate income veterans who served in time of war or other emergency, as defined in section 1 of P.L.1963, c.171 (C.54:4-8.10), of up to 50 percent of the affordable units in that particular project. This preference shall be established in the applicant selection process for available affordable units so that applicants who are veterans who served in time of war or other emergency, as referenced in this subsection, and who apply within 90 days of the initial marketing period shall receive preference for the rental of the agreed-upon percentage of affordable units. After the first 90 days of the initial 120-day marketing period, if any of those units subject to the preference remain available, then applicants from the general public shall be considered for Following the initial 120-day marketing period, occupancy. previously qualified applicants and future qualified applicants who are veterans who served in time of war or other emergency, as

referenced in this subsection, shall be placed on a special waiting 1 2 list as well as the general waiting list. The veterans on the special 3 waiting list shall be given preference for affordable units, as the 4 units become available, whenever the percentage of preference-5 occupied units falls below the agreed upon percentage. 6 agreement to provide affordable housing preferences for veterans pursuant to this subsection shall not affect a municipality's ability to 7 8 receive credit for the unit from the council, or its successor.

k. The municipality may propose that a portion of its fair share be met through a regional contribution agreement. The housing element shall demonstrate, however, the manner in which that portion will be provided within the municipality if the regional contribution agreement is not entered into. The municipality shall provide a statement of its reasons for the proposal.

(cf: P.L.2013, c.6, s.1)

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- 3. Section 12 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-312) is amended to read as follows:
- 12. a. **[**Except as prohibited under P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.), a A municipality may propose the transfer of up to 50% of its fair share to another municipality within its housing region by means of a contractual agreement into which the two municipalities voluntarily enter. A municipality may also propose a transfer by contracting with the agency or another governmental entity designated by the council if the council determines that the municipality has exhausted all possibilities within its housing A municipality proposing to transfer to another municipality, whether directly or by means of a contract with the agency or another governmental entity designated by the council, shall provide the council with the housing element and statement required under [subsection c.] subsection k. of section 11 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-311), and shall request the council to determine a match with a municipality filing a statement of intent pursuant to subsection e. of this section. Except as provided in subsection b. of this section, the agreement may be entered into upon obtaining substantive certification under section 14 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-314), or anytime thereafter. regional contribution agreement entered into shall specify how the housing shall be provided by the second municipality, hereinafter the receiving municipality, and the amount of contributions to be made by the first municipality, hereinafter the sending municipality.
 - b. A municipality which is a defendant in an exclusionary zoning suit and which has not obtained substantive certification pursuant to P.L.1985, c.222 may request the court to be permitted to fulfill a portion of its fair share by entering into a regional contribution agreement. If the court believes the request to be reasonable, the court shall request the council to review the proposed agreement and to determine a match with a receiving

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municipality or municipalities pursuant to this section. The court may establish time limitations for the council's review, and shall retain jurisdiction over the matter during the period of council review. If the court determines that the agreement provides a realistic opportunity for the provision of low and moderate income housing within the housing region, it shall provide the sending municipality a credit against its fair share for housing to be provided through the agreement in the manner provided in this section. The agreement shall be entered into prior to the entry of a final judgment in the litigation. In cases in which a final judgment was entered prior to the date P.L.1985, c.222 takes effect and in which an appeal is pending, a municipality may request consideration of a regional contribution agreement; provided that it is entered into within 120 days after P.L.1985, c.222 takes effect. In a case in which a final judgment has been entered, the court shall consider whether or not the agreement constitutes an expeditious means of providing part of the fair share. [Notwithstanding this subsection, no consideration shall be given to any regional contribution agreement of which the council did not complete its review and formally approve a recommendation to the court prior to the effective date of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.).

Except as prohibited under P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.), regional A regional contribution [agreements] agreement shall be approved by the council, after review by the county planning board or agency of the county in which the receiving municipality is located. The council shall determine whether or not the agreement provides a realistic opportunity for the provision of low and moderate income housing within convenient access to employment opportunities. The council shall refer the agreement to the county planning board or agency which shall review whether or not the transfer agreement is in accordance with sound, In its review, the county comprehensive regional planning. planning board or agency shall consider the master plan and zoning ordinance of the sending and receiving municipalities, its own county master plan, and the State development and redevelopment plan. In the event that there is no county planning board or agency in the county in which the receiving municipality is located, the council shall also determine whether or not the agreement is in accordance with sound, comprehensive regional planning. After it has been determined that the agreement provides a realistic opportunity for low and moderate income housing within convenient access to employment opportunities, and that the agreement is consistent with sound, comprehensive regional planning, the council shall approve the regional contribution agreement by resolution. All determinations of a county planning board or agency shall be in writing and shall be made within such time limits as the council may prescribe, beyond which the council

shall make those determinations and no fee shall be paid to the county planning board or agency pursuant to this subsection.

- d. In approving a regional contribution agreement, the council shall set forth in its resolution a schedule of the contributions to be appropriated annually by the sending municipality. A copy of the adopted resolution shall be filed promptly with the Director of the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs, and the director shall thereafter not approve an annual budget of a sending municipality if it does not include appropriations necessary to meet the terms of the resolution. Amounts appropriated by a sending municipality for a regional contribution agreement pursuant to this section are exempt from the limitations or increases in final appropriations imposed under P.L.1976, c.68 (C.40A:4-45.1 et seq.).
- The council shall maintain current lists of municipalities which have stated an intent to enter into regional contribution agreements as receiving municipalities, and shall establish procedures for filing statements of intent with the council. receiving municipality shall be required to accept a greater number of low and moderate income units through an agreement than it has expressed a willingness to accept in its statement, but the number stated shall not be less than a reasonable minimum number of units, not to exceed 100, as established by the council. The council shall require a project plan from a receiving municipality prior to the entering into of the agreement, and shall submit the project plan to the agency for its review as to the feasibility of the plan prior to the council's approval of the agreement. The agency may recommend and the council may approve as part of the project plan a provision that the time limitations for contractual guarantees or resale controls for low and moderate income units included in the project shall be less than 30 years, if it is determined that modification is necessary to assure the economic viability of the project.
- f. The council shall establish guidelines for the duration and amount of contributions in regional contribution agreements. In doing so, the council shall give substantial consideration to the average of: (1) the median amount required to rehabilitate a low and moderate income unit up to code enforcement standards; (2) the average internal subsidization required for a developer to provide a low income housing unit in an inclusionary development; (3) the average internal subsidization required for a developer to provide a moderate income housing unit in an inclusionary development. Contributions may be prorated in municipal appropriations occurring over a period not to exceed ten years and may include an amount agreed upon to compensate or partially compensate the receiving municipality for infrastructure or other costs generated to the receiving municipality by the development. Appropriations shall be made and paid directly to the receiving municipality or

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1 municipalities or to the agency or other governmental entity 2 designated by the council, as the case may be.

g. The council shall require receiving municipalities to file annual reports with the agency setting forth the progress in implementing a project funded under a regional contribution agreement, and the agency shall provide the council with its evaluation of each report. The council shall take such actions as may be necessary to enforce a regional contribution agreement with respect to the timely implementation of the project by the receiving municipality.

[No consideration shall be given to any regional contribution agreement for which the council did not complete its review and grant approval prior to the effective date of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.). On or after the effective date of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.), no regional contribution agreement shall be entered into by a municipality, or approved by the council or the court.]

18 (cf: P.L.2008, c.46, s.16)

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

This bill amends the Fair Housing Act to re-authorize the use of regional contribution agreements by municipalities to meet affordable housing needs. Since July 17, 2008, the effective date of P.L.2008, c.46, municipalities have been prohibited from using regional contribution agreements to address fair share housing obligations. This bill would re-authorize a municipality to propose transferring up to 50% of its fair share housing obligation to another municipality within its housing region through a regional contribution agreement. This matches the portion of a fair share housing obligation that had been transferrable prior to 2008.